THE HUNTRESS.

EDUCATION—"*The main pillar which sustains the Temple of Liberty.*"—JEFFERSON.

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THE HUNTRESS

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MRS. ANNE ROYALL.

TERMS.

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SELECTED TALES.

THE THREE DAMSELS.

'Come hither, my beautiful Jean, and my fairy Lilias,' said the venerable Countess of Moray to her laughing, happy grand-daughters—'come hither, my children, and spend your Hallowe'en with me. It is true I have not prepared the charms of the night, nor am I ready to join you in the incantations of the season, but I have a tale that may suit as well; and you will not like it the less because the gray head tells you with her own lips the story of her day, when her locks were as bright as the berry, and her eyes as beaming as your own.'

'That, in truth, we shall not, noble grandam,' said the sparkling Lilias; 'but yet would I have the charm of Holloween.—Ah, little canst thou dream how dear this night is to the expecting maiden! Let us perform the rites of the even, and to-morrow, grandam, thy tale shall find us most attentive listeners.'

'Ah, true Scots!' said the Countess, 'thus clinging to the wonderful, and seeking to peep into futurity; but try not the charm, my children, if you love me. Alas! I think not of it without fears and a sorrow unspoken of till now; for the fate of a friend, dear to my early youth, gushes into my bosom. Sit, my children, and my story shall repay you for this loss of your time; me it will also please to speak of the things gone by; and if it convince you as I trust it will, of the folly of these superstitions, I shall have more than gained my purpose. Will my children listen?' 'What is there we can refuse you, noble grandam?' said the lovely Jean, tossing her locks of amber amid the snowy curls of the venerable Countess.—'Speak on then; you have made us listeners already—and hark! wind, and rain, and snow—a goodly night for a tale. Tell on, dear madam; the fire is bright, the lamp is clear, and we are seated gravely, our thoughts composed to attention—now for for thy wonderous tale!'

'It was on this very eve, many years since, my children,' began the noble lady to her auditors, 'that the three lovely daughters of a noble house assembled together in a dreary wood to try the charm of the night, which if successful, was to give to their earnest sight the phantom form of the lover who was afterwards to become the husband. Their powerful curiosity had stifled their fears (for they were as timid as beautiful) on their first sitting out on this expedition; but, on finding themselves alone in the dark and melancholy wood, some touches of cowardice and compunction assailed them together, and they determined by a somewhat holy beginning to sanctify the purpose which had brought them thither. They were too young to laugh at this mock compact between God and the devil, and therefore when Catharine, the eldest sister, began, in an audible voice, to recite the prayer against witchcraft, the others joined in most devoutly.—Now then, fortified against evil, their courage rose with every additional sentence; and when the soft voice of the young Agnes, the loveliest and youngest of three, steadily responded the 'amen,' they were as courageous as was necessary, and no longer fearful of the power of the evil one. I know not, my children all the forms used upon this occasion; but Catherine, after repeating certain words in a solemn voice, advanced before her sisters, and quietly placed upon the ground her offering to the shade she had invoked, as by his conduct towards it she was to judge of her future prospects. It was a beautiful rose-tree which she had chosen, and the flowers were full and many; and the sisters were contemplating from a little distance the richness of their hue, when they were startled by the clashing of arms and the loud outcries of men in fierce contention, breaking upon the stillness of the night. For a moment they hesitated whether to fly or remain concealed, when their doubts were decided by the rapid approach of a stern and stately Highland chief, who, brandishing his broad sword, swept on to the rose-tree as if he would annihilate from the earth its fair and fragile beauty. Suddenly he paused—his arm was no longer raised to destroy—the weapon dropped gently down beside the tree—and they saw his blue eye look mildly and kindly on the flowers, as, bending down to gather them, he faded from their sight in the action. Catherine was by no means displeased with her fortune; and the appearance of her handsome bridegroom gave courage to the other two to hasten the coming of theirs. Marian, the second sister, removed the rose, placed a lilly bough in its stead, with a beating heart and wandering eye, repeated the charm. Again the silence was broken, as the quick but steady tramp of a warrior's horse struck upon the ear, and the shade of a noble cavalier, dismounting from his phantom steed, advanced slowly, very slowly, towards the lily; his face was beautiful, but sad—beyond expression sad; and they saw a tear fall upon the flower as he pressed it to his lips and deposited it gently in his bosom. He too had faded like a dream, when the beautiful Agnes advanced to perform her part in the witcheries of the night. She trembled, but she would not recede, and faintly repeating the charm, hung her white handkerchief on the branch of a distent tree. This time there was no sound, but a dread and solemn silence slowly ushered in her unexpected fate. From the wood came a long and sable procession of horse and foot, following a coffin, steadily borne towards them; many were the ghastly attendants supporting the pall and many were the shadowy mourners who followed. Agnes watched with breathless attention the march of the phantom dead; they advanced slowly and steadily till they came under the tree, where her white offering fluttered lightly in the air—it was seen suspended a moment above them, then dropped amidst the cavalcade, and Agnes beheld the pale fingers of the chief mourner clutch at the offering as it fell.

Days, weeks, months, passed away, and still found Agnes drooping over her blighted hopes, and expecting the death of which the omen of the forest had assured her—but still she died not, and was every succeeding month astonished that she yet lived. She now began to doubt the truth of the omen, more especially as the Highlander had not yet wedded her sister, who was betrothed to, and about to become the wife of a favorite of the king, who had earnestly sought her hand. Agnes thought she too might now listen to a tale of love; and such a one as was soon told her by a noble lover, and of her sovereign's blood, she listened to with pleasure. Walter was now her all, and the omen of the forest was forgotten.

The marriage of Catherine, was appointed to take place at a country residence of her affianced husband, and Agnes, with her betrothed was invited to be present. Marian too was there, and no happiness could have been more complete than that of the bridal party; but a dark night set upon this brilliant morning; ere they could reach the church which was to be the scene of their union, the Highlanders had descended in force from their mountains, and assailed the unarmed guests. 'The Camerons come!' cried the shrieking maidens, as flew in all directions from their sight; the bridegroom fell in the conflict, and the bride, as she rushed to the side of her dying husband was clasped in the arms of the insolent chief, and bore away to his bridal bed in the High lands. Marian escaped in the tumult, and Walter preserved his adored by the effects of his desperate valour, cutting with his sword a passage through his foes, and encouraging the armed men, who now came to their assistance, to drive the invaders from their hold. They were successful; and silence, though accompanied by sorrow, again reigned in the hall of the young and hapless bridegroom. But the greatest evil resulting from this cruel inroad was the sad effect it had upon the mind of Agnes. Her belief in the omen of the forest again returned; her confidence in her prospects was shaken; and with the same feeling that bids the giddy wretch hurry himself at once from the precipice over which he fears he shall fall, she determined to hasten the destiny which she now firmly believed to await her. Convinced by the fate of her sister of the certain fulfilment of her own, she resolved to spare her love the anguish of beholding her expire; and, for this purpose, suddenly broke off all connexion with him, and refused to admit him to her presence. Walter's hope still struggled with his despair; he made some earnest appeals to her tenderness, her reason, and her gratitude. Agnes was deaf to all; she believed herself destined to fall an early victim to death, and that bridegroom would snatch her from an earthly one, even at the altar's foot. Walter, heart-broken, retired from his home, and joining the cavalier army of the king, he sought in the tumult of a military life forgetfulness of the wound his calmer days had given.

In the intervals of his visits to his family, Marian became interested in his welfare; she saw him frequently, spoke to him of Agnes, soothed his sufferings by her compassion, and gratified his pride by her admiration. He had no thought of any other; and though he loved not Marian, yet she became his trused friend, his companion, and finally his wife. It was her will not his; and what woman ever failed in her determination over the mind of man! They were wedded and were wretched. The heart of Walter had not been interested, and the temper of Marian was not such as to require its delicate preference. She became jealous, irritable, perverse, and soon taught her hapless husband the difference between herself and the gentle Agnes. Such a course could have but one termination; stretched at length upon that sick bed which was to be her last, she sent to desire the attendance of her youngest sister. Agnes obeyed the mandate, but only arrived in time to meet the funeral procession which conducted the hapless Marian to her early grave. The widower instantly recognised from a distance, his young heart's love, and rapidly flew to meet her: and as she shed tears of unfeigned sorrow for his loss, he took the white handkerchief she held and tenderly dried them away. O! at that moment how deeply Agnes sighed! She beheld in this scene the fulfilment of the omen, and wept to think she had thus wasted some of the best years of her life, and trifled with her lover's happiness and her own. 'Ah silly delusion!' she exclaimed in bitterness of heart, 'of what hast thou not bereaved me!' After the period of mourning had expired, she gave her hand to Walter, and endeavored, in making his his days tranquil to forget the felicity she had lost.

'But they were wedded, grandam dear,' said the beautiful Lillias, laughing—'what more would the people have had?' Youth, and its love, and its hope, and all its bright and gracious feeling,' said the venerable Countess;' they had all fled with time, and nothing but their remembrance remained with Agnes, and her Walter, which made their lot more bitter. He was at their wedlock past even manhood's prime; she was no longer young; and though not wretched, yet they were not happy; and it was only in their descendants they looked for felicity. Agnes has found it truly, but for Walter——'

'Grandam, it is your own tale you tell and our grandsire's, I am certain, by the tears which roll down your face,' replied Lilias.

'Ah, I will wait Heaven's own good time for a husband, and try these charms no more. Kiss me, noble grandam; your Lilias will never forget the tale of Halloween.' The bright maiden threw herself into the arms of her venerable ancestress, and at moment it was scarcely possible to decide which was the nobler object, the damsel in the glory of her brilliant youth, or the Countess in the calmness of her majestic age.

Religious Lynching.—An extraordinary Lynching law, it seems, been perpetrated at the Oberlin Theological Institute, in Ohio, *under the forms of religion!* It appears by the recent investigation of the Huron Presbytery, that a young member of the Institute named Norton, being suspected of being the author of certain discreditable letters to young ladies of the Institute, was artfully entrapped, through fictitious replies from one of the females, by H. C. Taylor, a licentiate of the Presbytery and an editor of the Oberlin Evangelist and eleven associates.

Having secured his person, gagged and blindfolded him, the party consulted for some time, and sorry we are to say, prayerfully, on the punishment they should inflict on him. They adjudged him to be guilty of writing the letters alluded to, and of attempting to mislead several young women in the place, and that he should be punished by receiving on his naked back stripes with a raw hide.

The proceedings of the Presbytery say The whole transction was not completed until after the Sabbath had commenced.—The young man was directed, before his release, to leave the town forthwith, without even going to his room. Mr. Taylor freely admitted that, as editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, he had fully discountenanced a resort to Lynch law.

His apology for engaging in this lawless violence, is that the moral purity of the community at Oberlin required that such measures should be adopted, as the only effectual remedy in a case that civil law did not reach, that there were many things in the providence of God indicating it as a course of duty, and that their general plan of operations was submitted to one of the professors in the Theological department of the institution, and was assented to by him.

While Mr. Taylor regards the infliction of stripes as wrong, and asks forgiveness of the Presbytery and of God; he still thinks, as his mature, deliberate, and prayerful opinion, that, under the circumstances, all proceedings in the case were right and proper.

We hardly need add says the Hartford Observer, that in view of the facts in the case, the Presbytery have recalled the license of H. C. Taylor—who is what is termed a new-light, or perfectionist.

[Newark Daily Advertiser.

PROBABLE INVASION OF TEXAS BY MEXICO.

By the last intelligence it appears very probable that Mexico has decided to invade Texas. The Mexican Government has negociated a loan of three millions to carry out the expedition; two of which are to be appropriated to the purchase of steam ships, to act against the Texian navy; the balance to be expended in the land campaign. The acting Vice President of Texas, in communicating intelligence of this design to Congress, recommends that active measures be immediately taken, not merely to repel the contemplated invasion, but to carry the war into the enemy's territory. He says that as all their overtures for a pacific adjustment of their difficulties have been rejected, and an appeal to arms forced upon them by Mexico, all their previous pledges are cancelled, and concludes his message with this war-like and prophetic declaration, "Texas Proper is bounded by the Rio Grande. Texas, as defined by the sword, may comprehend the Sierra del Madre. Let the sword do its proper work!"

CHOICE OF COMPANY.

Endeavor as much as you can, to keep good company, and that of your superiors; for you will be held in estimation according to the company you keep. By superiors, I do not mean so much with regard to birth, rank, or condition, as merit, and the light in which they are considered in the world.

WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1841.

CONGRESS.

It appears they are doing very little in the House. The Treasury Note Bill is still dragging along.

In the Senate a very interesting debate has been going on for some time, on the Pre-emption Bill, which has called out some of our best orators and statesmen.

We should have been happy to have witnessed the eloquence and great courtesy displayed toward each other by the speakers, but our engagements deprived us of that pleasure.

One proposition is to divide the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States, agreeably to the ratio of their population. While others are for retaining the lands (if we understand the subject) as a revenue to support the government. A third proposition is to dispose of the lands to the States in which they lie. We regret our incapacity to judge which plan is the best for the general good. All parties seem to agree in allowing the poor settler to purchase at a low rate.

We are much pleased with the plain and spirited matter-of-fact speech of Senator Sevier. He goes strong for the poor man.

Senator *Benton* is for holding the lands by the government, and the laws to remain as heretofore (if we understand him correctly.) This will be joyful news to the office-holders, swartouters, and speculators. For according to the best accounts we have seen, instead of being a revenue for the government, the proceeds have for the last few years been swallowed up by the host of officers, clerks, and defaulters, forming the land office corps!

Any one can see that this is electioneering sophistry, and of a piece with the public building scheme. As a man who would deny or withhold the just claims of suffering revolutionary widows is no friend to the poor man; no matter what his professions are.

In the *House* several ineffectual attempts have been made to get up private business, and we are now engaged in ferretting out where this monarchial movement hails from, which goes to array the general government against the people.

THE NATIVE AMERICAN OF NEW ORLEANS.

Our friend, the editor of this paper is soliciting the patronage of the citizens in New Orleans. He says:—

"If fifteen or twenty respectable merchants would exert themselves a few days to procure subscriptons to the Native American, our subscription list would soon be swelled to the extent of our fondest desires, and our just cause would thus receive an immense impulse. Every man whose sentiments correspond with ours should embrace every opportunity to procure *paying* country subscribers, in order to extend the dissemination of these principles, and thus hasten the fulfilment of our wishes."

Perhaps the "respectable merchants" of New Orleans do not approve of his plan and are averse to extending his principles.

Most of the respectable merchants of New Orleans are foreigners and the descendants of foreigners: Scotch, French, Irish, Spaniards, Belgians, &c. abound in the city, and with the exception of a few *catch-penny* yankies (which swarm there in business time) the English language is very seldom heard. The French is the common language of the place.

These respectable merchants in withholding their patronage from the Native American are probably influenced by a different opinion. They may have relatives in Europe who design to leave their despotic and war-worn country for one of peace and freedom—following the example of the first settlers of this country.

The Polander, the Irishman, the Frenchman, &c. &c. to escape tyranny and oppression may perhaps turn their eyes toward a country, for the the liberty of which their brave Generals fought and bled—some of whom offered up their lives upon the sacred altar of liberty. Again he says:—

"Our arrangements now enable us to impart the fullest commercial information daily and our paper is evidently a desirable medium of advertising. We believe that the merchants generally would benefit their business by giving us their patronage; and we sincerely hope they will not disregard the opportunity they have of serving themselves, their children and their country at a cost so trifling."

That is in the gentleman's opinion. The merchants may have a different opinion.—They might think that they were nurishing a serpant in their bosoms which in time might sting them to death.

But the gentleman (alias his party) are so deeply interested for the happiness and prosperity of the people of New Orleans, and "sincerely hopes they will not disregard the opportunity they have of serving themselves, their children, and their country." There is little danger of their wanting an opportunity to avail themselves of *such* friends as the gentleman—they are to be met with every day in the year and will promise any thing for money. What a pity it is that the citizens of New Orleans (not to say the whole union) should be deprived of the gentlemans services to save them and his country for want of a little money. He reminds us of the British Parliament requesting this country to pay for the tea that was thrown overboard. It never comes into the head of those disturbers of the peace, that the people are fully as capable of taking care of themselves as a hireling; and fully as good judges of what is, and what is not their interest.

Moreover, by way of inducement he adds:—

"Let our advertising columns shew that our principles are appreciated, and let our country circulation be so extended as to indoctrinate the whole country, before the people shall again be drawn into the powerful vortex of party spirit, and thus diverted from the momentous importance of the repeal of the naturalization laws. Early and energetic action will enable us to elect a President in 1844, who will stand pledged to sustain us."

They must be dull indeed if they do not understand his principles without advertising. "Party spirit"—and what is all this but party spirit? and that of the most dangerous kind. As to his electing a President in 1844, it may happen that the man he may pitch upon for President, may not be the choice of the people. He goes on:—

"It should be borne in mind that a liberal support to this paper will encourage the establishment of other papers of the same principles in other cities. Let the merchants advertise for six months."

For the soul of us, we cannot see what advertising has to do with politics. To electioneer through newspapers requires talent and sound reasoning, not advertisements. There is more at the bottom than appears on the surface. This is ever to be the curse of our country.

There are a set of restless, heartless, discontented, evil-disposed spirits amongst us; who if they had Heaven for a throne, and earth for a foot-stool, would not be satisfied. Peace was never made for them—they loath it. Tainted with rank bigotry, they have an inbred hatred to their own species and thirst for their blood. This is the plain truth of the matter.

Can there be a country found under Heaven so blessed as we are? A mild government, securing equal religious, civil, and political rights to all men. A fertile soil, producing all the necessaries of life in the greatest abundance; with the finest navigable rivers in the world. The miserable man who cannot rest contented in a country like this, would be miserable in Paradise; and but for them, whose is a greater earthly Paradise than our own happy land? Why is this? The cause is in his own breast—it is the defect of education. Instead of being taught to love his fellow man and win him by christian kindness, he is taught to hate him as a heretic and an "enemy to God."

Supposing the naturalization laws were repealed—what then? Would they be at peace? not at all. Having made a breach, they would next prescribe every naturalized citizen (not of their own religion) in the country—stop the mails on Sunday—stop the press—decry all sources of amusement, and so on—one obstacle after another, till they were masters and the rest of the people slaves.

Dr. McFarlen is rather too sanguine, however, in supposing this law will be repealed by Congress. Congress will do no such thing—it would breed a civil war, which though it might gratify those eternal workers of mischief, would not be so agreeable to the members or their constituents. They have too much at stake.

The complaint (or rather the motive) set forth for this new movement is, that those ignorant foreigners come here and vote at elections and defeat the natives. This is true in part only, and will in time work its own cure. They have just had a good lesson on the subject.

But why did the gentleman not add what is true, that those ignorant foreigners are merely used as tools by designing men, who *are* natives, and would soon find other tools, if every foreigner was banished from the land. Electioneering tools can always be had for money; as for instance a certain Dr. Mc.

PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION.

In our last paper we alluded to an affair of honour pending between ourself and a member (or members) of Congress.

Not wishing to act precipitately, we submitted the case to mutual friends; presuming that through them, (all Kentuckians) not only an apology would be made, but the necessity of doing so would be promptly acknowledged. We have heard nothing from the parties since, and a circumstance which occurred subsequently, induces the belief, that the insult we received was preconcerted.

The following is the case. Calling at a boarding house on C. street to see a friend, where some Kentucky members mess, (with two of whom we are acquainted) a very impudent yellow man met us at the door, who by his insolent sneers and grins seemed to recognize us, though we had no knowledge of him; and to our inquiries, he said the members were not in; but after talking privately with a female, visible from an adjoining room [tittering all the while] he condescended to walk up stairs with a message to our friend a member from another State. It was long before the gentleman appeared, and we were about to withdraw, when a youth came down, and saying he was the son of Mr *Graves*, we asked of him the favor to take the papers [the Huntress which we then held in our hand] up to the gentlemen's rooms. But to our surprise, neither he nor the yellow man would receive them. Finally the interruption from the unbecoming behaviour of the boy and servant united, who took possession of the parlor, we excused ourself to the gentleman and quit the house; when lo! young hopeful followed to the door, and shouted after us in true ruffian style until we had nearly gained the avenue.

We addressed a note to Hon. Messrs. Graves and Davis, whom it appears were then absent; apprising them of the treatment we received at the house and requested an apology, which has been treated with silence.

A few mornings subsequently, being in Congress Hall before the House met; Hon. J. T. Stewart of Illinois, came to us and said, "Mrs. R., Mr. Thompson wants to see you." Supposing he meant General Thompson of S. C.; we followed him round to the extreme part of the Hall, when Mr. S. pointed to a little pale individual stretched upon a sofa with a book over his face. Asking Mr. S. "where is Mr. Thompson?" he pointed to the person lying down, and said, "there he is"—and withdrew like a shot! The individual who proves to be the new representative from Kentucky, by the name of Thompson. [boarding with Messrs. Graves and Davis] continued upon the flat of his back; peeping at us from under the book, and had the meanness to deny his own State. "Surely you cannot be Mr. T. of Kentucky." "No," said he, "it is a mistake," the only word he uttered!

All this ultimately goes to prove very clearly that the insults were premeditated. We have no room for comment, nor is any necessary. Doubtless it is the work of our old enemy, who as we have affirmed, instead of converting the people to christianity and civilization have converted them into brutes.

We are extremely sorry to be compelled to say any thing that may in the remotest degree wound the feelings of our Kentucky friends, who are amongst the best and most high minded men in this Union. But they will recollect that we have feelings too.

We extract the following from the fall of Acre. Lo! how they convert the heathen.

"At half-past four o'clock, (how shall I describe this?) as if by one consent, all firing ceased, and oh, heavens! what a sight! The whole town appeared as if it was in the air; so awfully grand a sight no one can describe. We saw nothing but one devilish cloud extending thousands of yards into the air on all sides, and then we felt an awful shock, which gave the line of battle ships a heel of two degrees, so that you may judge, from the moment of the explosion, all firing from the town ceased. I think we never should have taken it but for the explosion, which was caused by one of our shells bursting in their main magazine of powder, by which, to speak within bounds, TWO THOUSAND SOULS WERE BLOWN TO ATOMS, besides beasts of burden of every description. In all, the loss of the Egyptians is computed at *three thousand, killed and wounded.* At daylight, what a sight was exposed to our view! The stupendous fortification, that only twelve hours before could boast of being among the strongest in the world, was so riddled, we could not find a square foot that had not a shot. On the morning of the 4 h, I went ashore to witness the devastation: the sight beggared all description. The bastions were strewed with dead, the guns dismounted, and all sorts of havoc were presented to view. I then came to the spot where the explosion took place; it has laid a space of tow acres quite bare, and hollowed it out as if a quarry had been worked there for years. And oh heavens, what a sight! It makes my blood run cold to write of it. Mangled human bodies of both sexes strewed in all directions, women searching for their husbands and relatives, tearing their hair, beating their breasts, and howling and crying most piteously! God furbid I should ever see the like again."

The Young Princess.—Speaking of Queen Victoria and the young Princess the London Gazette says—"That the first offspring of the royal marriage should be a female no one will regret; the constitution of England has so provided for the transmission of the royal dignity, that it becomes a matter of slight importance indeed to the nation. The young princess becomes the heir presumptive, and in default of male issue succeeds to the crown as did her mother. From the moment of her birth she takes the style and the title of Princess Royal, and as next in succession to the throne she enjoys as a matter of right all the immunities and privileges of that exalted station. In the event of male issue, however, her claim is at once superseded, and she then subsides into the first female of the royal family, still retaining the title of Princess Royal, of which nothing can deprive her." The Queen had been married nine months and eleven days. As near as we can calculate about thirty nurses have been engaged for the young princess—the wife of W. C. Selle, Esq., has been appointed first wet nurse.

POETRY.

A PICTURE.

The farmer sat in his easy chair,
Smoking his pipe of clay.
While his hale old wife, with busy care,
Was clearing the dinner away.
A sweet little girl, with fine blue eyes,
On her grand pa's knee was catching flies

The old man, placed his hand on her head,
With a tear on his wrinkled face,
He thought how often her mother dead
Had sat in the same, same place.
As the last stole down from his shut eye,
"Don't smoke" said the child, "now it
makes you cry!"

The house dog lay stretched on the floor,
Where the sun, after noon used to steal,
The busy old wife, by the open door,
Was turning the spinning wheel—
And the old brass clock on the mantletree,
Had plodded along to almost three;—

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,
While close to his heaving breast,
The moistened brow and the head so fair,
Of his sweet grand-child were prest;
His head, bent down, on her soft hair lay,—
Fast asleep, were they both on that summer
day!

A country woman was returning home from Paris two days ago with the money she had received at market, in a bag at the bottom of her cart. The vehicle, however, went roughly, and the bag was loosely tied, so that on passing along one of the outer boulevards it came open, and the money kept dropping out through the crevices at the bottom of the cart piece by piece. An idler, not one of the most honest of mankind, perceived the silver shower, and keeping in the wake of the vehicle, picked up the droppings as they fell. He had pocketed nearly the last, when he was hailed by a rough voice behind him crying "Halves!" After a moment's reflection, he concluded that retaining half was better than having the whole taken from him by a robust claimant, so he divided the spoil, and made off in an opposite direction. The other, however, who did not know how the money came to be on the road, hurried on, and, after a while overtaking the cart, stepped in, exclaiming, "Here's good luck, wife!" and showing his share of the found treasure. The good woman, not aware of her loss, desired her husband to get in, and add the God send to her gains in the sack Alas! it was found empty, and the man ascertained that he had been participating in the robbery of his own wife. The original thief was too far off to be overtaken.—*Paris paper.*

Anecdote of Fenelon.—Fenelon, in one of his charitable walks, met a young peasant plunged in great affliction. He had recently lost a cow, the only support of his indigent family. Fenelon attempted to comfort him, and, by giving him money to buy another, alleviate his sorrow: still he had lost his own, and the tears continued to fall. Pursuing his journey, Fenelon found the very cow which was the object of so much affliction, and, like the good shepherd he himself drove it back, in a dark night, to the young man's cottage. Cardinal Maury says this is, perhaps, the finest trait in the Archbishop's life.

Melancholy Effect of Insanity.—A Mrs. Locke, in Broome county, N. Y., recently, while laboring under an insane influence, took her two children into bed, cut their throats from ear to ear with a razor, and then performed the same horrid operation upon herself, though in so imperfect a manner that it is thought she may recover. The miserable woman's senses have since returned, and she now prays to recover and suffer the penalty of her strange and most unnatural crime.

PERSEVERANCE COFFEE HOUSE.

The *Subscriber* having taken the Perseverance Coffee House, formerly occupied by *John Hancock*, a few doors south of corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue, begs leave to inform the Public that his Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider, as in any other establishment in the City—and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

WILLIAM BENTER.

STAR COFFEE HOUSE.

Penn. Av. near 13th street, (south side.)

The Bar is furnished with as good Spirituous Liquors, Wines, Porter, Ale and Cider as any other establishment in the city; and he intends keeping a constant supply of the best Oysters, *cooked in every way* and for private families.

JOHN PURDON.

JOHN VARDEN

Respectfully informs the Public that he is in search of *curiosities*, for the purpose of establishing a Museum in Washington City.

Those who feel disposed to aid in the above, will confer a particular favor on the Proprietor. Curiosities will be thankfully received with the name of the donor, and a description labelled on the article if left at the Museum, 4½ street, City Hall.

CHARLES CAHEN

Informs the Public that he has removed to that popular stand formerly occupied by Michael McDermott, at the corner of Sixth street and Penn. Av. where he continues to furnish refreshments to citizens and transcients, as usual. He begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the Public in general for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of their favors.

Washington, D. C.
Oct. 1, 1840.

PASSAGE TO CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE steam packet GEORGIA, Captain Rollin will make a trip from Norfolk to Charleston on Friday the 16th instant; and on and after the 1st March next, she and the SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. Coffey, will commence their regular run of once a week, leaving Norfolk every Saturday, and Charleston every Friday. The engines have been overhauled and put in complete order.

These packets and officers are so well known to Southern travellers, it would be superfluous to say any thing of either. Each of them is furnished with 150 of the most approved Life Preservers. Passengers leaving Philadelphia the day previous will reach there by the Norfolk boats in full time.

Passage through from Philadelphia - 30
" " " Baltimore - 28
" " " Norfolk - - 25

Tickets may be had at the Baltimore Steamboat Office, Philadelphia, lower end of Chesnut street and at the Norfolk Steamboat Office, Baltimore wer end of Spear's wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

Feb 21 JAMES FERGUSSON

"DEPOT HOUSE."

This is a new tavern recently opened by Michal McDermott, at that popular stand formerly occupied by Mr. McGuire, immediately opposite the car office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. McD. has long been known to the public as a successful carriage maker, and a most amiable man.

He has fitted up the house in a neat and commodious style, and solicits a portion of the public patronage. He is prepared to entertain travellers and citizens at the shortest notice. He has a well furnished bar, and provided with good beds and stables.

PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.—Printed and published by A. M'Makin & E. Holden, at No. 72 Dock Street, corner of Walnut.

Terms of Subscription—$3 per annum, $2 if paid in advance $1,25 in advance for six months.

Of Advertising.—$1 per square for each inserion. No yearly advertising admitted These terms have been adopted both because the number of subscribers are so much larger than all the daily papers united, as to make them actually cheaper, and because a repetition of old advertisements affords no interest to the readers.

Papers discontinued only at the option of the publishers, while arrearages are due.

Small notes are received in payment of our bills.

Any person forwarding $10 will be entitled to six copies.

Postage on letters must invariably be paid.

Travelling Agents will much oblige by sending the numbers and time paid for, as well as invariably the names paid.

All remittances of money by mail are acknowledged in the 'Receipts by Mail.'

Agents for this paper are earnestly requested to make quick remittances, without which it is impossible to keep accounts even.

When a single paper is ordered by an agent, and postage accrues, if is invariably charged to the subscriber.

Directions must always be accompanied with the name of the subscriber, and the Post Office at which a paper is discontinued or paid for, and in case of a removal, the office from, as well as to, which the paper is to be changed.

Cabinet, Chair, and Sofa Manufactory, AND UPHOLSTERY

G. W. DONN & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they carry on the above named business in its various branches, and will manufacture to order any article in their line, also repair furniture of all descriptions in the best manner.

Their stock on hand in their Ware-room, on Pennsylvania Avenue, equidistant from the railroad depot and Capitol gate, will consist of

Spring and cushion-seat Sofas, Low Bedsteads
Sideboards, Bureaus, (column, dressing and common)
Centre, side, column, pier, dressing, sofa, loo, dining and breakfast Tables
Wardrobes, Bedsteads
Mahogany, Rocker, parlor and other Chairs
Hair, moss and shuck Mattresses, &c.

All of which are of the best workmanship, and will be sold as reasonable as at any other establishment in Washington

Persons wishing to exchange their old furniture for new will give us a call.

Funerals attended to.

INDIAN RESTORATIVE

For Restoring and Promoting the Growth of Hair.

THIS article not only promotes the Growth of Hair, but makes it soft and pliable. It prevents its falling off, and affords effectual nourishment to the Roots, restores it to its natural color, improves the beauty, and gradually changes light or red hair, to that of a brown or black. It also removes Dandruff, prevents baldness, and so extremely pleasant to use, that parents will find it of great advantage in cleaning children's heads; (as it is of great benefit to the health,) and is far superior to all other Restoratives, Balsams or Oils—and particularly in cases of Fever, when the hair begins to fall off. There has never been any thing so effectual as the 'Indian Restorative.'

To be had Wholesale and Retail of Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Penn. Av. Washington City, D. C.

In Baltimore by Dr. A. Penn, No. 2 South street.

MICHAEL McDERMOTT wishes to inform his customers and the Public in general, that he still continues to carry on the COACH MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, on Missouri avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth streets, where he keeps constantly on hand for sale Family Carriages, Barouches, Vehicles, Buggies, Sulkies, Gigs, Carryalls, &c, made of the best materials and by selected workmen. He hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

Repairing done as usual.

STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA--NOTICE.

The Steamboat Augusta will land and take off passengers at the following landings on Potomac River, every other day from date, viz: Pye's and Budd's Landings, Maryland shore, and at Quantico, on the Virginia side of the river.

LOOK HERE! THE ROACH AND BED BUG BANE,

For destroying Roaches, Bed-bugs, Ants, &c.

This article is certainly the most convenient and safe now in use (for the same purpose)

As it only requires to be applied two or three times during the season, which will be sufficient to destroy, and keep the bedsteads, larders, &c. free from insects of every kind.

N. B. This preparation is put up in square bottles, with the directions for use, &c.

For sale in Washington City by

William F. Bender, corner of 6th street and Pa Avenue.

Charles Stott, corner of 7th street and Pa Avenue.

E. H. James, corner of 14th street and Pa Avenue, and by

James Barry, on the Navy Yard, and at Georgetown by O. M. Linthicum.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROSENTHAL.

The proprietor has removed to the south side of Penn. Avenue, between 12th and 13th sts. to the House lately occupied by C. COLTMAN, where he will be happy to entertain his old customers and strangers.

FRANKLIN INN.—The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up the above establishment in a manner calculated to merit a renewal of his former patronage THOMAS BAKER.

nov. 17 tf.

FRESH

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at

J. F. CALLAN'S,

Drug Store, Corner of E and 7th streets,

WASHINGTON CITY:

Among which may be found the following: Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, various kinds; Beets, every variety; Brussels Sprouts, Broceli, Collards, Cabbage, many sorts, Carrots, do. do. Cauliflowers, late and early, Celery, white and red, Chervil, or Salad, Corn Salad, Cress or Pepper Grass; Cucumber, late and early; Corn, early, prolific, and sweet; Egg Plant, white and purple; Endive Curled; Kale or Borecole; Leek, English and Scotch Lettuce, all the best sorts; Melons and Cantelopes; Nasturtium; Okra, excellent for Soups; Onions, white, red, and silver, Parsley, plain and curled; Parsnip, large, Peas, extra early, early and late; Pepper, Squash and other; Pumpkins, premium, Radishes, many sorts; Rhubarb, for Tarts, Salsify or Vegetable Oyster; Spinage, round and prickly; Squash, every variety, Tomato, the finest kind; Turnip, all the best sorts, Onion Sets, &c. &c.

Splendid Flower Seeds, Bulbous Root, Dahlias, &c. &c.

☞ These seeds are put up in small and convenient parcels, and are warranted true and genuine. The Roots, (particularly the Dahlias,) are of the most beautiful description, comprise all the new varieties, and will be sold at the New York prices.

*** Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and Seeds, Roots and plants carefully packed to go to any part of the United States.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken the City Lunch, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue, formerly kept by John Hands, jr. where he intends keeping all the delicacies of the season, both in the eating and drinking way. Gentlemen will please call and taste for themselves.

Mar 1840 J. W. DEXTER.

Cabinet Maker, Printer's Joiner, Undertaker.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he is now about to commence in the various branches of his business at his old stand, near 7th street, between E and F streets, formerly occupied by Nathan Smith. He will make to order all kinds of CABINET WORK, at the shortest notice. PRINTER'S FURNITURE of every description made to order, and a portion will be kept on hand to suit the patterns of Intelligencer and Globe. He will attend to FUNERALS, as usual, in the city or country, at the shortest notice. Long experience in the business, directs him to adopt the northern custom of keeping coffins ready made on hand, with Shrouds, Sheets, and every thing necessary for immediate interment, in case of plague and sudden death. Two first-rate Hearses always in readiness to attend in this city or in the country.

june 15 PETER CALLAN.

THE HUMAN HAIR is warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from Dandruff, by the genuine *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.*

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

DARING FRAUD.—This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the Public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail office, No 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

COMSTOCK & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, New York.

A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor.

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A great variety of the most worthless trash for the hair has sprung up on the credit of this article. This has stood the test of 21 years, and rapidly increased in favor.

J F CALLAN.

WASHINGTON,

Has just received a fresh supply of

Perfumery, Fancy Soaps and Cosmetics,

Manufactured by Johnson & Co. Wholesale perfumers, (successors to Snyder & Co.) sign of the Civet Cat, corner of Cedar and William strs. N York.

Cold Cream.

This exquisite preparation will be found particularly efficacious in all cuticular irritation, and as an emollient, its soothing and cooling properties stand unrivalled. No pains have been spared to produce it of the rarest quality, from the purest of materials, and we confidently offer it as an article of first rate toilet standing, which if equalled, certainly cannot be surpassed by any composition whatever.

Florida Water.

A most delicious perfume and agreeable change from the Eau de Cologne, whose delicacy and potent fragrancy it rivals. From its retentive qualities, it will be found an economical and powerful distributor sweets for handkerchiefs or linen.

Bears' Oil.

This preparation is recommended as possessing all the restorative qualities of the Bears' Grease, without the unpleasantness attending its use, and by the strength it acquires by concentration, a much less quantity will produce the same result. It has also another property—that of purity, which however carefully Bears Grease may be prepared it cannot possess, indeed the Oil has so far superseded the use of the Grease by its superior cleanliness, that the latter is but in little or no demand. The Oil now offered has been clarified from all impurities in the most skilful manner, by a chemical process, and is rendered very agreeable by being highly scented with the pure Persian Otto of Roses.

GRECIAN DYE.

For changing the Color of the Hair, from Red or Grey to a Brown or Black.

Directions for Use.—1st. Too great care cannot be taken to cleanse the hair from grease, as the dye will not take effect unless it be entirely removed. To do which, wash the hair in a solution of about a quarter of an ounce of pearl-ash to a quart of water, until it be perfectly clean; and, when it has become perfectly dry, is fitted to receive the preparation.

2d. To prevent the Dye from coloring the skin grease the part around the hair which may be liable to be touched with it.

3d. To apply the Dye, shake it well, so as to raise the settling at the bottom; then, (having a piece of sponge ready, tied to the end of a small stick, about an inch wide,) pass a small comb into the roots of the hair to prevent the skin becoming discolored, pour a little into a cup or glass, comb the hair in one direction, dip your sponge into the dye, and rub it over the hair until it becomes quite wet; let it remain till dry; then comb the hair in an opposite direction; repeat it till brown, and so on till the hair becomes black. The application could be made, the person sitting in the sun, did not the brighter the atmosphere, the finer the dye begin homes. If applied at night, or in the damp, it would have the desired effect.

4th. The day after the application of the dye wash the dye in a solution of salt. (Form it of one ounce of salt to one pint of rain water.) This will set the color, and give it brilliancy.

Lastly. To avoid soiling the Skin or Linen, throw a cloth over the shoulders, wear gloves to protect the hands, and should any of the liquid accidentally drop upon the skin, wipe it off immediately with a wet towel, and be careful not to take overmuch of the dye in the sponge at once. It may not be amiss to observe, that after the dye is set, washing the hair will rather improve than be any injury to it.

Honey Water.

As a wash for the hair, or for imparting a mild fragrancy to linen, this perfume possesses a delicacy which renders it peculiarly agreeable; in warm weather, from its revivifying properties, it must always be considered as a neat and appropriate article for the toilet.

OTTAR GUL.

SPIRIT OF ROSES.

The perfume of the Rose has something so transcendently etherial, that it obtains in Persia, its native home, the name of Ottar or Soul: and the east of Roses, when these flowers break into bloom, is there celebrated with all that can be conceived of Eastern magnificence. To describe its qualities would be superfluous—sufficient it is to say, that the Spirit of "Roses" is inferior only to the genuine Persian Ottar, and indeed it approximates so closely as to be but with great difficulty distinguished. As a favorite with the fair, their own lovely type, it will ever stand unrivalled, and be cherished by them so long as taste and elegance shall remain.

Rose Water.

This is an article of universal repute, so much so, that it has even found its way into the mysteries of culinary skill, by which it is employed in imparting a flavor to conserves, &c. It behoves every one, therefore, to take particular care from whence they obtain it. Kimball and Co. pledge themselves that their Rose Water is a simple distillation from the queen of flowers, and that it is entirely free from any artificial compound; consequently, its native delicacy and fragrancy are not only preserved but its use rendered innoxious as that of pure spring water.

Amboyna Lotion.

Next to cleanliness, (says the most celebrated dentist of the day,) I know nothing so conducive to the preservation of the Teeth and Gums, or to the purifying the breath, as the Amboyna Lotion and I advise every one who sets a value upon their possession invariably to use it."

With such strong remarks upon its merits, it would be futile in the proprietors to add in praise one word of their own, they will therefore confine themselves to giving proper directions for its use.

The Teeth should be cleansed with a soft brush and the Botanical Tooth Powder every morning and the mouth and Gums rinsed with the Lotion by attending to these simple directions, those who have good Teeth, will infallibly preserve them, and those whose Teeth have a tendency to decay will have the consolation of discovering that they can proceed no further.

PROPOSALS

FOR

PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTIONS

The Authentic Report of the Controversial Discussion, that took place in the City of Dublin, in the year 1827, between the Rev. THOMAS MAGUIRE, and the Rev R. T. P. POPE.

This celebrated work, the most remarkable controversial discussion of modern times, having gone through twenty-one editions in England and Ireland, where it is still read with extraordinary vidity, and in the United States passed through three editions, all of which are exhusted to the last copy; and the demand for it from all quarters, Catholic and Protestant, being still very great, it is proposed to re-publish it in Weekly Numbers at such a price as to put it within the reach of all without oppressing any.

Those in the City of N. York, who wish the work, will be served by leaving their names with the publisher, John Doyle, 294, Pearl Street, those at a distance can have it regularly mailed to them, by remitting one dollar in a post-paid letter.

Agents:—Mr. Patrick Conolly, 118 Ann St. Boston;—Henry Mc Keon, Willings Alley, Philadelphia;—Mr. John Farnon, Utica, N. Y.;—Mr. Mathew McLeod, Georgetown, D. C.;—Mr. Peter Havnes, Savannah, Geo.—and the office of the U. S. Catholic Miscellany, Charleston, S. C.

It is a well known fact that this great controversy has converted more sectaries to the Catholic Church in England and Ireland, than any other work whatever; and has also been the happy means of bringing great numbers to the true faith in the United States. It is therefore hoped that every sincere Catholic will lend his aid, by putting down his name, to prevent so valuable a work from being out of print, more particularly when for his subscription, he will receive the utmost value.

CONDITIONS.

1. One thousand copies only will be printed.

2. The paper and print will both be excellent.

3. It will be issued in weekly parts at twelve and a-half cents each part payable on delivery.

4. The number of parts it will make cannot be ascertained with accuracy at present, but should it exceed eight, the overplus will be given gratis.

CABINET CHAIR AND SOFA MANUFACTORY.

EDWIN GREEN has now on hand, and will continue to keep for manufacture to order at his old Cabinet Manufactory, corner of G, and 10th streets, every variety in the above line, consisting of—

Sideboards, with marble and mahogany tops
Pedestal and Pier Tables, with marble tops
ed, Pilaster, plain and common Wardrobe
and Lounges of every variety
Mahogany Chairs do
Plain and common o
Tables
do
&c
Scroll and Common Bureaus
Washstands, with marble, mahogany, and pier
ops
Mahogany French high and low post bedsteads
Maple and Common do do
Centre Tables, with marble and mahogany tops
Music stools, Cribs, Cradles

Hair, Moss, and Shuck Matrasses, &c. of the best workmanship and material, which he will sell especially for cash, as low as any manufactory in the Union.

Mahogany in the board, plank, and veneer, of various qualities, suitable for cabinet-makers and joiners, will always be kept for sale as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Repairing and varnishing promptly executed. Furniture cars, with careful attendants, accustomed to handling furniture, will keep orhi

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STEAMBOAT HOTEL.

The subscriber having taken the large and commodious Hotel on Seventh street, one door from the corner of Pa. Av. facing *Centre Market*, formerly occupied by *John Lloyd*, Esq.

Of this long established house, for size, convenience, and comfortable apartments, little need be said. The subscriber, also, long known to the Public, is prepared to accommodate boarders and travellers at the shortest notice. His table is plentifully furnished with the best the market affords prepared by experienced cooks, and attentive servants;

His bar is furnished equal to any in the United States.

He flatters himself, therefore, that from his zeal to give entire satisfaction, he may receive a moderate share of public patronage.

B. O. SHECKLES.

Sept, 23, 1840.

GERMAN HOTEL,

BY

CHARLES ROEN THAL,

11th street, near Pennsylvania Avenue,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—The passenger trains on this road will daily start as follows, to wit.

From Washington for Baltimore, at 6 o'clock, a m
and at 4 3-4 do. p m
From Baltimore for Washington, at 9 o'clock, a m
and at 4 do p m

Passengers by the morning train, if proceeding westwardly, can connect with the western trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Relay House, reach Frederick in time for the western stages that leave there at 12 o'clock noon, or Harper's Ferry in time for the evening train to Winchester; while passengers travelling eastwardly are conveyed through to Philadelphia without unnecessary detention at Baltimore, reaching Philadelphia in time for the evening line to New York, and thus accomplishing the journey from Washington to New York in one day.

Under no circumstances whatever can the trains be delayed beyond the hour fixed for starting. It is, therefore, respectfully suggested that passengers procure their tickets the previous evening; to enable them to do which, the office will be kept open till 7 1-2 o'clock, p. m.

By order.

eb 1 SAM. STETTINIUS, Agent.

NOTICE TO WESTERN TRAVELLERS.

FARE 2 dollars cheaper than any other line to Frederick or Wheeling.

The Fredericktown stage leaves the office opposite Gadsby's Hotel, daily, for Frederick and Wheeling. Passengers securing their seats at this office or in Baltimore, have a decided preference over all other passengers that steam it, for the West.

The stage will leave Fredericktown daily on the arrival of the Western stages, and arrive at Washington in time to take all Southern routes. By this line the passengers will arrive at Winchester the same day.

The coaches and teams on this route are of the first quality, with skilful and attentive drivers, and the proprietor pledges himself that every attention and accommodation will be given to the passengers who give this line their patronage.

feb 19 JOHN BROWN, Proprietor.

AGENCY AT WASHINGTON.

JAMES H. CAUSTIN, (late of Boston,) having made this city his permanent residence and located his dwelling and office directly opposite to the Department of State, will undertake with his accustomed zeal and diligence the settlement of claims generally, and more particularly claims before Congress against the United States or the several departments thereof, and before any board of commissioners that may be raised for the adjustment of spoliation or other claims. He has now in charge the entire claims arising out of French spoliations prior to the year 1800, with reference to which, in addition to a mass of documents and proofs in his possession, he has access to those in the archives of the Government.

Claimants and pensioners of the Navy fund, for bounty lands, return duties, &c. and those requiring life insurance, can have their business promptly attended to by letter, (post paid,) and thus relieve themselves from an expensive and inconvenient personal attendance.

Having obtained a commission of Notary Public, he is prepared to furnish legalized copies of any required public documents or other papers. He has been so long engaged in the duties of an agent, that it can only be necessary now to say that economy and prompt attention shall be extended to all business confided to his care; and that, to enable him to render his services and facilities more efficacious, he has become familiar with all the forms of office.

SHERWOOD'S ELECTRO MAGNETIC REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC DISEASES of the class of Hypetrophy, including the forms of Scrofula, viz: Tubercula Consumption, Dyspepsia, Chronic Disease of the Liver, of the Heart of the Spleen, of the Kidneys, of the Spine, White Swellings, Scrofulous Sore Eyes, Scald Head King' Evil, Leucorrhœa, Chlorosis, Menorrhagia or Females complaints.

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregularity action of the Electro-Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vertebræ and glands of the neck which elicits the Electro-Galvanic symptom, and they may be cured by these Electro-magnetic remedies. The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles she discovery upon which they are founded, only stating the manner in which they are to be applied. In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter is either in a negative or positive state of electricity, and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hope of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of diseases and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them. The symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable can be discovered, under the directions contained in the work which accompanies them without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any other further advice than this work affords. Price $10, for sale by

W. F. BENDER,

Corner between Brown's and Gadsby's.

March 16, 1838.